

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/ PREPARATION AND COMPANY/ UNDERTAKING

Material Name	: ShellSol A100
Product Code	: Q7291, Q7391
Supplier	: Chemisol Inc. 3/F Johnson Bldg. #5 D. Muñoz St. Tandang Sora, Quezon City Philippines
Telephone	: (632) 938 5388
Fax	: (632) 938 3818
Emergency Telephone Number	: (632) 938 5388
Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use	
Recommended use	: Industrial Solvent
Restrictions on use	: This product must not be used in applications other than the above without first seeking the advice of the supplier
Other information	: SHELLSOL is a trademark owned by Shell Trademark Mangement B.V. and Shell Brands Inc. and used by affiliates of Royal Dutch Shell plc.

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification	: Flammable liquids: Category 3 Aspiration hazard: Category 1 Skin irritation: Category 3 Specific target organ toxicity-single exposure: Category 3 (Respiratory Tract, Narcotic effects) Acute aquatic toxicity: Category 2 Chronic aquatic toxicity: Category 2
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GHS Label Statements
Symbol :



Signal Words : Danger

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GHS Hazards Statements	: PHYSICAL HAZARDS: H226 Flammable liquid and vapour. : HEALTH HAZARDS: H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. H316 Causes mild skin irritation. H335 May cause respiratory irritation. H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness. : ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS: H401 Toxic to aquatic life. H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
GHS Precautionary statements	
Prevention	: P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking. P240 Ground/bond container and receiving equipment. P241 Use explosion-proof electrical/ ventilating/ lighting/ equipment. P242 Use only non-sparking tools. P243 Take precautionary measures against static discharge. P261 Avoid breathing dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray. P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection. P273 Avoid release to the environment.
Response	: P303 + P361 + P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower. P370 + P378 In case of fire: Use appropriate media to extinguish. P304 + P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. P312 Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell. P301 + P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor. P331 Do NOT induce vomiting. P332 + P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/ attention. P391 Collect spillage.
Storage	: P403 + P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. P235 Keep cool. P405 Store locked up.
Disposal	: P501 Dispose of contents and container to appropriate waste site or reclaimer in accordance with local and national regulations.
Other Hazards which do not result in classification	:

May form flammable/explosive vapour-air mixture. This material is a static accumulator. Even with proper grounding and bonding, this material can still accumulate an electrostatic charge. If sufficient charge is allowed to accumulate, electrostatic discharge and ignition of flammable air-vapour mixtures can occur. Possibility of organ or organ system damage from prolonged exposure; see Chapter 11 for details. Target organ(s): Auditory system; Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

3. COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance/Mixture : Substance

Hazardous components

Chemical Name	CAS No. EC-No. Registration number	Classification	Concentration (%)
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), Light arom.	64742-95-6	Flam. Liq. 3; H226 Asp. Tox. 1; H304 STOT SE3; H335 STOT SE3; H336 Aquatic Chronic 2; H411	< 100

For explanation of abbreviations see section 16

Further information

Contains:

Chemical Name	Identification number	Concentration
Cumene	98-82-8, 202-704-5	>=0 - <=2
Benzene	71-43-2, 200-753-7	>=0 - <0.1

4. FIRST AID MEASURES**General advice**

: Not expected to be a health hazard when used under normal conditions.

If inhaled

: Remove to fresh air. If rapid recovery does not occur, transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment.

In case of skin contact: Remove contaminated clothing. Flush exposed area with water and follow by washing with soap if available.
If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.**In case of eye contact**: Flush eye with copious quantities of water.
If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.**If swallowed**

: If swallowed, do not induce vomiting; transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration.

: If any of the following delayed signs and symptoms appear within the next 6 hours, transport to the nearest medical facility: fever greater than 101° F (38.3°C), shortness of breath, chest congestion or continued coughing or wheezing.

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Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

: If material enters lungs, signs and symptoms may include coughing, choking, wheezing, difficulty in breathing, chest congestion, shortness of breath, and/or fever.

Auditory system effects may include temporary hearing loss and/or ringing in the ears.

Respiratory irritation signs and symptoms may include a temporary burning sensation of the nose and throat, coughing, and/or difficulty breathing.

Defatting dermatitis signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation and/or a dried/cracked appearance.

Skin irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, swelling, and/or blisters.

Protection of first-aiders

: When administering first aid, ensure that you are wearing the appropriate personal protective equipment according to the incident, injury and surroundings.

Notes to physician

: Potential for chemical pneumonitis.
Call a doctor or poison control center for guidance.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES**Suitable extinguishing Media**

: Foam, water spray or fog. Dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide, sand or earth may be used for small fires only.

Unsuitable extinguishing Media

: Do not use water in a jet.

Specific hazards during Firefighting

: Clear fire area of all non-emergency personnel.
Hazardous combustion products may include:
A complex mixture of airborne solid and liquid particulates and gases (smoke).
Carbon monoxide.
Unidentified organic and inorganic compounds.
Flammable vapours may be present even at temperatures below the flash point.
The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible.
Will float and can be reignited on surface water.

Specific extinguishing methods

: Standard procedure for chemical fires.
Keep adjacent containers cool by spraying with water.

**Special protective
Equipment for firefighters**

: Proper protective equipment including chemical resistant gloves are to be worn; chemical resistant suit is indicated if large contact with spilled product is expected. Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus must be worn when approaching a fire in a confined space. Select fire fighter's clothing approved to Relevant Standards

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**Personal precautions,
Protective equipment and
emergency procedures**

: Observe all relevant local and international regulations.
Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the environment occurs or is likely to occur.
Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.

Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.
Isolate hazard area and deny entry to unnecessary or unprotected personnel.
Do not breathe fumes, vapour.
Do not operate electrical equipment.

**Environmental
Precautions**

: Shut off leaks, if possible without personal risks. Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. Prevent from spreading or entering drains, ditches or rivers by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers. Attempt to disperse the vapour or to direct its flow to a safe location for example by using fog sprays. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment. Monitor area with combustible gas indicator.

**Methods and materials
for containment and
cleaning up**

: For small liquid spills (< 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means to a labeled, sealable container for product recovery or safe disposal. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely.

For large liquid spills (> 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means such as vacuum truck to a salvage tank for recovery or safe disposal. Do not flush away residues with water. Retain as contaminated waste. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely

Ventilate contaminated area thoroughly.
If contamination of site occurs remediation may require specialist advice.

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Additional advice

: For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Chapter 8 of this Safety Data Sheet.

For guidance on disposal of spilled material see Chapter 13 of this Safety Data Sheet.

7. HANDLING STORAGE**General Precautions**

: Avoid breathing of or direct contact with materials. Only use in well ventilated areas. Wash thoroughly after handling. For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Chapter 8 of this Safety Data Sheet

Use the information in this data sheet as input to a risk assessment of local circumstances to help determine appropriate controls for safe handling, storage and disposal of this material.

Ensure that all local regulations regarding handling and storage facilities are followed.

Advice on safe handling

: Avoid inhaling vapour and/or mists.
Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.
Extinguish any naked flames. Do not smoke. Remove ignition sources.
Avoid sparks.
Use local exhaust ventilation if there is risk of inhalation of vapours, mists or aerosols.
Bulk storage tanks should be diked (bunded).
When using do not eat or drink.

The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible.

Avoidance of contact

: Strong oxidising agents.

Product Transfer

: Even with proper grounding and bonding, this material can still accumulate an electrostatic charge. If sufficient charge is allowed to accumulate, electrostatic discharge and ignition of flammable air-vapour mixtures can occur. Be aware of handling operations that may give rise to additional hazards that result from the accumulation of static charges. These include but are not limited to pumping (especially turbulent flow), mixing, filtering, splash filling, cleaning and filling of tanks and containers, sampling, switch loading, gauging, vacuum truck operations, and mechanical movements. These activities may lead to static discharge e.g. spark formation. Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge (≤ 1 m/s until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then ≤ 7 m/s). Avoid splash filling. Do NOT use compressed air for filling, discharging, or handling operations.

Refer to guidance under Handling section.

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Storage**Conditions for safe storage**

: Refer to section 15 for any additional specific legislation covering the packaging and storage of this product.

Other data

: Storage Temperature: Ambient

Bulk storage tanks should be diked (bunded).
Locate tanks away from heat and other sources of ignition.
Cleaning, inspection and maintenance of storage tanks is a specialist operation, which requires the implementation of strict procedures and precautions.

Must be stored in a diked (bunded) well- ventilated area, away from sunlight, ignition sources and other sources of heat.
Keep away from aerosols, flammables, oxidizing agents, corrosives and from other flammable products which are not harmful or toxic to man or to the environment.
Electrostatic charges will be generated during pumping.
Electrostatic discharge may cause fire. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment to reduce the risk.
The vapours in the head space of the storage vessel may lie in the flammable/explosive range and hence may be flammable.

Packaging material

: Suitable material: For containers, or container linings use mild steel, stainless steel., For container paints, use epoxy paint, zinc silicate paint.

Unsuitable material

: Avoid prolonged contact with natural, butyl or nitrile rubbers.

Container Advice

: Do not cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.

Specific use(s)

: Not applicable

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/ PERSONAL PROTECTION**Components with workplace control parameters**

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters/ Permissible concentration	Basis
RCP Aromatic solvents 160-185	Not Assigned	TWA	100 mg/m ³	OEL based on European Hydrocarbon Solvents Producers (CEFIC-HSPA) Methodology
cumene	98-82-8	PEL (long term)	50 ppm 246 mg/m ³	SG OEL
		TWA	50 ppm 245 mg/m ³	OSHA Z-1
		TWA		ACGIH

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Biological occupational exposure limits

Component	CAS-No.	Control parameters	Biological specimen	Sampling time	Permissible concentration	Basis
Benzene	71-43-2	s-phenylmercapturic acid (spma)	Urine	End-of-shift	45 µg/g creatinine	SG BTLV
Benzene		tt-muonic acid (ttma)	Urine	End-of-shift	1.6 µg/g creatinine	SG BTLV
Benzene		S-Phenylmercapturic acid	Urine	End-of-shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	0.025 mg/g	ACGIH BEI
Remarks: Creatinine						
Benzene		t,t-Muonic acid	Urine	End-of-shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	0.5 mg/g	ACGIH BEI
Remarks: Creatinine						
Benzene						

Monitoring Methods

Monitoring of the concentration of substances in the breathing zone of workers or in the general workplace may be required to confirm compliance with an OEL and adequacy of exposure controls. For some substances biological monitoring may also be appropriate.

Validated exposure measurement methods should be applied by a competent person and samples analysed by an accredited laboratory.

Examples of sources of recommended exposure measurement methods are given below or contact the supplier. Further national methods may be available.

National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), USA: Manual of Analytical Methods

<http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/>

Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), USA: Sampling and Analytical Methods

<http://www.osha.gov/>

Health and Safety Executive (HSE), UK: Methods for the Determination of Hazardous Substances

<http://www.hse.gov.uk/>

Institut für Arbeitsschutz Deutschen Gesetzlichen Unfallversicherung (IFA), Germany

<http://www.dguv.de/inhalt/index.jsp>

L'Institut National de Recherche et de Sécurité, (INRS), France <http://www.inrs.fr/accueil>

Engineering measures

: The level of protection and types of controls necessary will vary depending upon potential exposure conditions. Select controls based on a risk assessment of local circumstances. Appropriate measures include:

Use sealed systems as far as possible.

Adequate explosion-proof ventilation to control airborne concentrations below the exposure guidelines/limits.

Local exhaust ventilation is recommended.

Firewater monitors and deluge systems are recommended.

Eye washes and showers for emergency use.

Where material is heated, sprayed or mist formed, there is greater potential for airborne concentrations to be generated.

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General Information

: Always observe good personal hygiene measures, such as washing hands after handling the material and before eating, drinking, and/or smoking. Routinely wash work clothing and protective equipment to remove contaminants. Discard contaminated clothing and footwear that cannot be cleaned. Practice good housekeeping.
Define procedures for safe handling and maintenance of controls.
Educate and train workers in the hazards and control measures relevant to normal activities associated with this product.
Ensure appropriate selection, testing and maintenance of equipment used to control exposure, e.g. personal protective equipment, local exhaust ventilation.
Drain down system prior to equipment break-in or maintenance.
Retain drain downs in sealed storage pending disposal or subsequent recycle.

Personal protective equipment**Protective measures**

Personal protective equipment (PPE) should meet recommended national standards. Check with PPE suppliers.

Respiratory protection

: If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker health, select respiratory protection equipment suitable for the specific conditions of use and meeting relevant legislation.
Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers.
Where air-filtering respirators are unsuitable (e.g. airborne concentrations are high, risk of oxygen deficiency, confined space) use appropriate positive pressure breathing apparatus.
Where air-filtering respirators are suitable, select an appropriate combination of mask and filter.
If air-filtering respirators are suitable for conditions of use:
Select a filter suitable for organic gases and vapours [Type A boiling point >65°C (149°F)].

Hand protection**Remarks**

: Where hand contact with the product may occur the use of gloves approved to relevant standards (e.g. Europe: EN374, US: F739) made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection.
Longer term protection: Nitrile rubber gloves. Incidental contact/Splash protection: PVC, neoprene or nitrile rubber gloves For continuous contact we recommend gloves with breakthrough time of more than 240 minutes with preference for > 480 minutes where suitable gloves can be identified. For short-term/splash protection we recommend the same, but recognize that suitable gloves offering this level of protection may not be available and in this case a lower breakthrough time maybe acceptable so long as appropriate maintenance and replacement regimes are followed. Glove thickness is not a good predictor of glove resistance to a chemical as it is dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Glove thickness should be typically greater than 0.35 mm depending on the glove make and model. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands

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should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturizer is recommended.

Eye protection

: If material is handled such that it could be splashed into eyes, protective eyewear is recommended.

Skin and body Protection

: Skin protection is not required under normal conditions of use. For prolonged or repeated exposures use impervious clothing over parts of the body subject to exposure. If repeated and/or prolonged skin exposure to the substance is likely, then wear suitable gloves tested to relevant Standard, and provide employee skin care programmes.

Wear antistatic and flame retardant clothing, if a local risk assessment deems it so.

Thermal hazards

: Not applicable

Hygiene measures

: Wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking and using the toilet. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use. Do not ingest. If swallowed then seek immediate medical assistance

Environmental exposure Controls General advice

: Local guidelines on emission limits for volatile substances must be observed for the discharge of exhaust air containing vapour. Minimise release to the environment. An environmental assessment must be made to ensure compliance with local environmental legislation. Information on accidental release measures are to be found in section 6.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	: Liquid
Colour	: colourless
Odour	: aromatic
Odour Threshold	: Data not available
pH	: Not applicable
Melting / freezing point	: Not applicable
Boiling point/boiling range	: 150-185°C / 302-365°F
Flash point	: 38-50°C / 100-122°F Method: IP 170
Evaporation rate	: <1 Method: ASTM D 3539, nBuAc=1
Flammability (solid, gas)	: Not applicable
Upper explosion limit	: upper flammability limit 7% (V) Not applicable

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Lower explosion limit	: lower flammability limit 0.6% (V) Not applicsble
Vapour pressure	: 210-1300 Pa (20°C / 68°F)
Relative vapour density	: 4.3
Relative density	: 0.87-0.88 (20°C / 68°F)
Density	: Typical 876kg/m ³ (15°C / 59°F) Method: ASTM D4052
Solubility (ies)	
Water solubility	: insoluble
Partition coefficient	: log Pow: 3.7-4.5
Auto-ignition temperature	: 507°C / 945°F
Decomposition Temperature	: Not applicable
Viscosity, dynamic	: Not applicable
Viscosity, kinematic	: Typical 0.9 mm ² /s (25°C / 77°F)
Explosive properties	: Not applicable
Oxidizing properties	: Not applicable
Conductivity	: Low conductivity: < 100 pS/m, The conductivity of this material makes it a static accumulator., A liquid is typically considered nonconductive if its conductivity is below 100 pS/m and is considered semi-conductive if its conductivity is below 10 000 pS/m., Whether a liquid is nonconductive or semiconductive, the precautions are the same., A number of factors, for example liquid temperature, presence of contaminants, and anti-static additives can greatly influence the conductivity of a liquid.
Molecular weight	: Not applicable

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	: The product does not pose any further reactivity hazards in addition to those listed in the following sub-paragraph.
Chemical stability	: No hazardous reaction is expected when handled and stored according to provisions Stable under normal conditions of use.
Possibility of hazardous Reactions	: Reacts with strong oxidising agents.
Conditions to avoid	: Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. : In certain circumstances product can ignite due to static electricity.
Incompatible materials	: Strong oxidising agents
Hazardous decomposition Products	: Hazardous decomposition products are not expected to form during normal storage.

Thermal decomposition is highly dependent on conditions. A complex mixture of airborne solids, liquids and gases including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, sulphur oxides and unidentified organic compounds will be evolved when this material undergoes combustion or thermal or oxidative degradation.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Basis for assessment : Information given is based on product testing, and/or similar products, and/or components.

Information on likely routes of Exposure : Exposure may occur via inhalation, ingestion, skin absorption, skin or eye contact, and accidental ingestion.

Acute toxicity

Product

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 Rat: > 2,000 - < 5,000 mg/kg
Remarks: May be harmful if swallowed.

Acute inhalation toxicity : Remarks: Low toxicity by inhalation.
LC50 greater than near-saturated vapour concentration.

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 Rabbit: > 2,000 mg/kg
Remarks: Low toxicity

Skin corrosion/irritation

Product

: Remarks: Causes mild skin irritation., Prolonged/repeated contact may cause defatting of the skin which can lead to dermatitis.

**Serious eye damage/
eye irritation**

Product

: Remarks: Expected to be non-irritating to eyes.

Respiratory or skin sensitization

Product

: Remarks: Not expected to be a sensitizer.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Product

: Remarks: Not mutagenic.

Carcinogenicity

Product

: Remarks: Not expected to be carcinogenic., Tumours produced in animals are not considered relevant to humans.

Material	GHS/CLP Carcinogenicity Classification
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	No carcinogenicity classification
cumene	No carcinogenicity classification
benzene	Carcinogenicity Category 1A

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Material	Other Carcinogenicity Classification
benzene	IARC: Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans

Reproductive toxicity**Product**

: Remarks: Does not impair fertility., Not a developmental toxicant., Causes foetotoxicity in animals at doses which are maternally toxic.

STOT - single exposure**Product**

: Remarks: May cause respiratory irritation., May cause drowsiness and dizziness

STOT - repeated exposure**Product**

: Remarks: Auditory system: prolonged and repeated exposures to high concentrations have resulted in hearing loss in rats. , Kidney: caused kidney effects in male rats which are not considered relevant to humans

Aspiration toxicity**Product**

: Aspiration into the lungs when swallowed or vomited may cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.

Further information**Product**

: Classifications by other authorities under varying regulatory frameworks may exist.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**Basis for assessment**

: Information given is based on product testing.

Ecotoxicity**Product :****Toxicity to fish****(Acute toxicity)**

: Remarks: Expected to be toxic:
LC/EC/IC50 >1 - <=10 mg/l

Toxicity to crustacean**(Acute toxicity)**

: Remarks: Expected to be toxic:
LC/EC/IC50 >1 - <=10 mg/l

Toxicity to algae/**aquatic plants****(Acute toxicity)**

: Remarks: Expected to be toxic:
LC/EC/IC50 >1 - <=10 mg/l

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**Toxicity to fish
(Chronic toxicity)**

: Remarks: Data not available

**Toxicity to crustacean
(Chronic toxicity)**

: Remarks: Data not available

**Toxicity to microorganisms
(Acute toxicity)**: Remarks: Expected to be practically non toxic:
LC/EC/IC50 > 100 mg/l**Persistence and degradability****Product**

:

Biodegradability

: Remarks: Expected to be readily biodegradable., Oxidises rapidly by photo-chemical reactions in air.

Bioaccumulative potential**Product**

:

Bioaccumulation

: Remarks: Contains components with the potential to bioaccumulate.

**Partition coefficient
n-octanol/water**

: log Pow: 3.7 - 4.5

Mobility in soil**Product**

:

Mobility

: Remarks: Floats on water., Adsorbs to soil and has low mobility.

Other adverse effects

:

Product

:

Additional ecological**Information**

: Not expected to have ozone depletion potential.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**Material Disposal****Waste from residue**

: Recover or recycle if possible.

It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste classification and disposal methods in compliance with applicable regulations.

Do not dispose into the environment, in drains or in water courses

Waste product should not be allowed to contaminate soil or water.

Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national, and local laws and regulations.

Local regulations may be more stringent than regional or national requirements and must be complied with.

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Container Disposal

: Drain container thoroughly.
 After draining, vent in a safe place away from sparks and fire.
 Residues may cause an explosion hazard. Do not puncture, cut or weld uncleaned drums.
 Send to drum recoverer or metal reclaimer.
 Comply with any local recovery or waste disposal regulations.

14. TRANSPORT CONSIDERATIONS**International Regulation****ADR**

UN number : 1268
 Proper shipping name : PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S.
 Class : 3
 Packing group : III
 Labels : 3
 Hazard Identification Number : 30
 Environmentally hazardous : yes

IATA-DGR

UN number : UN 1268
 Proper shipping name : PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S.
 Class : 3
 Packing group : III
 Labels : 3

IMDG-Code

UN number : UN 1268
 Proper shipping name : PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S.
 (Petroleum naphtha)
 Class : 3
 Packing group : III
 Labels : 3
 Marine pollutant : yes

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

Pollution category : Annex I
Ship type : Annex I or Double hull vessels with carriage of oil certification
Product name : Solvent naphtha

Special precautions for user

Remarks : Special Precautions: Refer to Chapter 7, Handling & Storage, for special precautions which a user needs to be aware of or needs to comply with in connection with transport.

Additional Information

: This product is being carried under the scope of MARPOL Annex I.
 This product may be transported under nitrogen blanketing. Nitrogen is an odourless and invisible gas. Exposure to nitrogen may cause asphyxiation or death. Personnel must observe strict safety precautions when involved with a confined space entry.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

Local Regulations

Workplace Safety and Health Act & Workplace Safety and Health (General Provision) Regulations	This product is subject to the requirements in the Act/Regulations
Misuse Drug Act	This product is subject to the requirements in the Act/Regulations
Fire Safety Act and Fire Safety (Petroleum & Flammable Materials) Regulations	This product is subject to the requirements in the Act/Regulations
Maritime and Port Authority of Singapore (Dangerous Goods, Petroleum and Explosives) Regulations	This product is subject to the requirements in the Act/Regulations
Environmental Protection and Management Act and Environmental Protection and Management (Hazardous Substances) Regulations	This product is subject to the requirements in the Act/Regulations

The regulatory information is not intended to be comprehensive. Other regulations may apply to this material.

Other international regulations

The components of this product are reported in the following inventories:

DSL	: Listed
IECSC	: Listed
KECI	: Listed
PICCS	: Listed
EINECS	: Listed
TSCA	: Listed

16. OTHER INFORMATION**Full text of H-Statements**

H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.

H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

H316 Causes mild skin irritation.

H335 May cause respiratory irritation.

H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

H401 Toxic to aquatic life.

H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Full text of other abbreviations

Aquatic Chronic	Chronic aquatic toxicity
Asp. Tox.	Aspiration hazard
Flam. Liq.	Flammable liquids
Skin Irrit.	Skin irritation
STOT SE	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

Abbreviations and Acronyms : The standard abbreviations and acronyms used in this document can be looked up in reference literature (e.g. scientific dictionaries) and/or websites.

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Further information**Training advice**

: Provide adequate information, instruction and training for operators.

**Sources of key data used
to compile the Safety Data
Sheet**

: The quoted data are from, but not limited to, one or more sources of information (e.g. toxicological data from Shell Health Services, material suppliers' data, CONCAWE, EU IUCLID data base, EC 1272 regulation, etc).

The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text.